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year 17 A. D., and was rebuilt by Tiberius; traces of the structures erected at this time have been found in abundance. It furnishes the first clear example of a city regularly built upon terrace-like platforms.—P. H. . . L, in *Literarisches Centralblatt*, 1890, No. 29.

A. CARTAULT. *Vases Grecs en forme de personnages groupés*. 4to, pp. 16, 2 plates. Paris, 1889.

This pamphlet is a study of two vases now in the possession of MM. E. de Rothschild and van Branteghem. The author calls attention to their striking resemblances to the so-called "Asia Minor" terracottas, and infers therefrom not only that they are genuine but that they are Attic in origin. The fact, however, is that these vases are no less forgeries, of modern fabrication, than are the figurines in question.—S. REINACH, in *Rev. Critique*, 1890, No. 3.

F. V. DUHN und L. JACOBI. *Der griechische Tempel in Pompeji*. Nebst einem Anhang: Ueber Schornsteinanlagen und eine Badeeinrichtung im Frauenbad der Stabianer Thermen in Pompeji. . . . Fol., pp. 36; 9 lithographic and 3 photographic plates. Heidelberg, 1890; Winter.

In the spring of 1889, a company of university professors and gymnasial teachers from Baden visited Pompeii, and excavations under the direction of the authors of this book were carried on in their presence at the Greek temple. The attempt to ascertain the main features and to fix the date of the temple was only partially successful. The ground-plan indicates an ancient *cella*, with very deep *pronaos*, 6.40 m. by 14.70 m. (14.95 ?); the roof of the colonnade was probably made of wood, and the ceiling faced with coffers of terracotta, which was also the material of which the cornice was constructed. The date of the origin of the temple could not be determined; perhaps the temple is as old as the fifth century B. C. Many interesting details, however, relating to repairs and rebuilding at subsequent times were ascertained. The Appendix, in which Jacobi describes the heating arrangements in the smaller *calidarium* of the Stabian baths, is full of interesting information.—R. BOHN, in *D. Literaturzeitung*, 1891, No. 4.

PAUL GIRARD. *L'Éducation athénienne au V<sup>e</sup> et au IV<sup>e</sup> siècle avant J. C.* Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. 8vo, pp. iv, 338; 30 cuts. Paris, 1889.

A charming book wherein the author, without furnishing much that is essentially new, but with a complete mastery of his subject, draws a vivid picture of education in Athens in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., tracing the life of a young Athenian from the cradle to the Epheby.

Difficult problems are discussed only in the introductory chapters. Although the author has gone wrong in many details [thirteen of which are specified with interesting corrections]—especially in the dating and explanation of vase-pictures, and in the inferences drawn from these considerations—the general impression produced by his book is a correct one.—C. ROBERT, in *D. Literaturzeitung*, 1890, No. 52.

A. BOUTKOWSKI-GLINKA. *Petit Mionnet de poche ou repertoire pratique à l'usage des numismatistes et collectionneurs des monnaies grecques, etc.* 1<sup>er</sup> partie. 12mo, pp. 192. Berlin, 1889.

The author gives us a list, arranged in geographical order, of the more important Greek coins of antiquity, with exact information as to their weight, devices, and ancient values, and their modern equivalents. There are no illustrations. The recent numismatic and historical literature relating to the subject has been utilized; and, although the author has constantly had the aid of Imhoof-Blumer, he has made an independent investigation of several points. Not a distinct contribution to science, the little work will be found useful as a convenient book of reference for travellers in Southern Europe and the Orient.—S., in *Lit. Centralblatt*, 1890, No. 18.

WILHELM GURLITT. *Ueber Pausanias.* 8vo, pp. XII, 494. Graz, 1890; Leuschner und Lubensky. 10 marks.

For several years there has been a lively discussion as to the value of the only detailed description of ancient Greece which is preserved to us, the work of Pausanias the periegete. Conservatives have lauded his merits and sought to cover up or palliate his shortcomings; radicals have treated him with acrimonious and almost personal contempt. Between these two extreme parties Gurlitt offers himself as arbiter. He undertakes to sift the evidence afforded by Pausanias himself, as well as all relevant external evidence, with the object of determining the writer's degree of independence and credibility. This undertaking is carried out with great thoroughness, and the results are presented in an attractive form.

It is in his descriptions of the Peiræus, of Athens, Olympia and Delphi that Pausanias's statements can be best tested, because in these places, thanks especially to recent excavations, our other sources of information are most ample and accurate. Now it is becoming constantly clearer that his topographical matter—we are not at present concerned with his historical and other digressions—is of very unequal value. Side by side with statements so accurate as to lead to the discovery of places or objects previously unknown stand others which can be proved, on the testimony of various witnesses or by observation on the spot, to be highly inexact or